

Selective Room-Temperature Hydrogenation of Amides to Amines and Alcohols Catalyzed by a Ruthenium Pincer Complex and Mechanistic Insight

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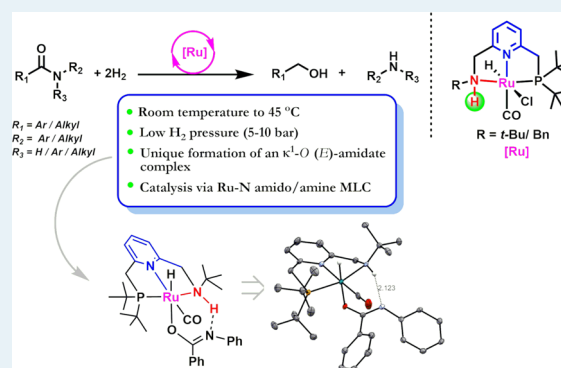


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ABSTRACT: We report a room-temperature protocol for the hydrogenation of various amides to produce amines and alcohols. Compared with most previous reports for this transformation, which use high temperatures (typically, 100–200 °C) and H₂ pressures (10–100 bar), this system proceeds under extremely mild conditions (RT, 5–10 bar of H₂). The hydrogenation is catalyzed by well-defined ruthenium-PNNH pincer complexes (0.5 mol %) with potential dual modes of metal–ligand cooperation. An unusual Ru-amidate complex was formed and crystallographically characterized. Mechanistic investigations indicate that the room-temperature hydrogenation proceeds predominantly via the Ru–N amido/amine metal–ligand cooperation.

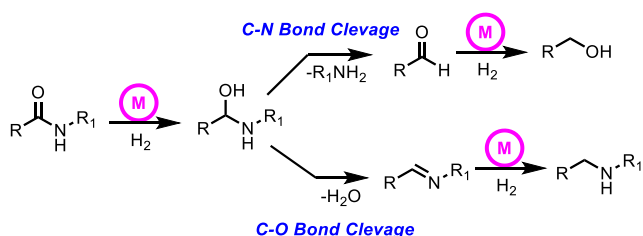


KEYWORDS: amide, hydrogenation, metal–ligand cooperation, ruthenium-pincer, room-temperature, ruthenium amidate complex

Reduction of the amide group has useful applications in diverse areas of chemical transformations including synthesis of amines, alcohols, peptide chemistry, total synthesis, CO₂ recycling, and others.^{1,2} The traditional methods to reduce amides are noncatalytic and use stoichiometric amounts of hydride reducing agents, thus producing a stoichiometric amount of waste.³ In this context, development of efficient catalytic hydrogenation systems for their reduction is desirable.⁴ While hydrogenations of amides have been reported, they are more challenging than that of most other carboxylic derivatives because of the low electrophilic character of the amide carbonyl group.⁵

Amide hydrogenation can proceed either via C–N bond cleavage or by C–O bond cleavage (Scheme 1).^{5a,b} We are particularly interested in the C–N bond cleavage pathway, which is challenging because of the water losing tendency of the hemiaminal intermediate to form imine. The first example

Scheme 1. Two Possible Pathways of Amide Hydrogenation



of amide hydrogenation with C–N bond cleavage appeared in 2010^{6a} followed by reports of several other research groups.⁶ Hydrogenation and dehydrogenative formation of the amide bond has also been instrumental in the recent development of promising liquid organic hydrogen carrier (LOHC) systems based on alcohols and amines.⁷ However, the reported hydrogenation reactions require harsh reaction conditions (typically 100–150 °C and/or 10–100 bar of H₂ pressure). In this regard, amide hydrogenation protocols to form amines and alcohols under mild conditions are clearly required. Development of such protocols would also facilitate the development of low-temperature amide-based LOHC systems as well as low-temperature CO₂ recycling to methanol systems.⁸

Saito and co-workers have reported an example of Ru-catalyzed dimethylformamide hydrogenation at 60 °C under high H₂ pressure of 80 bar,^{6k} but higher temperature (120 °C) was required at lower H₂ pressures (20 bar) to obtain similar yields (60%). Langer and co-workers reported examples of amide hydrogenation at 70 °C with an iron complex using high catalyst loading (10 mol %) at 50 bar H₂,^{6g} however, this interesting system exhibited limited scope and required 100 °C

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for completion at lower catalyst loadings (2 mol %). Recently, Beller and co-workers reported a Mo-pincer catalyzed amide hydrogenation at 80 °C, but this system employed high H₂ pressure (50 bar) and the substrate scope was synthetically limited to *N*-methylphenylformamides.⁶¹ Bergens reported asymmetric hydrogenolysis of some specific functionalized α -phenoxy amides at RT and low pressure, but the system requires high catalyst loading (10 mol %) and more than stoichiometric amounts of strong base (120–250 mol % of *t*-BuOK/*i*-PrONa) for effective catalysis.^{6p}

As a part of our ongoing research endeavor, we seek to develop metal complexes to facilitate (de)hydrogenation reactions under mild conditions. To this extent, we have reported a new class of pincer complexes (based on PNNH ligands) where dual modes of metal ligand cooperation (MLC) are possible (via ligand dearomatization and metal amido bond formation) (Figure 1).^{7e,9} Here, we report a system for room-

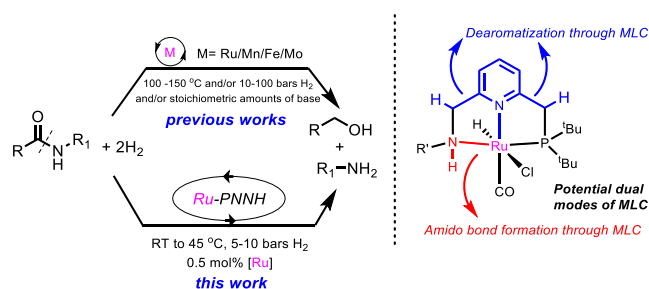


Figure 1. Amide hydrogenation reported here as compared with previous reports.

temperature amide hydrogenation to amines and alcohols catalyzed by the Ru-PNNH complexes at low catalyst loading (0.5 mol %) under low H₂ pressures (5–10 bar).

We started our investigation with benzanilide as the model substrate (Table 1). When benzanilide in THF was subjected to hydrogenation (10 bar of H₂) at 45 °C with complex Ru-PNN^{*t*Bu}H (**Ru-1**; 0.5 mol %) as the precatalyst in the presence of catalytic *t*-BuOK (2 mol %), 67% of amide conversion was observed by GC after 20 h (entry 1). We observed the formation of benzyl alcohol and aniline as the reaction products by GC-MS, revealing the C–N bond cleavage to be the favorable pathway under the reaction conditions. Changing the *N*-substitution of the catalyst from *t*-Bu to benzyl group (**Ru-2**), the catalytic activity increased even further, and complete conversion of the amide to the amine and alcohol was observed after 20 h (entry 2). However, changing the P substitution of the PNNH ligand from *t*-Bu to Ph (**Ru-3**) resulted in a significant decrease in the catalytic activity (entry 3). The traditional Ru-PNN^{*Et*} catalyst **Ru-4**, lacking a N–H bond, was unable to efficiently catalyze the hydrogenation at 45 °C (entry 4). With **Ru-2**, the hydrogenation can proceed to completion within 20 h even at the lower temperature of 35 °C (entry 5). Furthermore, full conversion of benzanilide to benzyl alcohol and aniline can be obtained even at RT (19–24 °C), although a longer reaction time (68 h) is required (entries 6–7). Toluene is not as good a solvent as THF for this hydrogenation, possibly because of the limited solubility of benzanilide in toluene (entry 8).

Subsequently, we explored the substrate scope of this catalytic hydrogenation of amides under mild conditions (Table 2). Several substituted benzanilides were quantitatively converted to the corresponding benzyl alcohol and aniline at RT

Table 1. Optimization of Catalytic Hydrogenation of Benzanilide^a

entry	cat.	<i>T</i> (°C)	<i>t</i> (h)	solvent	conv. (%) ^b	2a (%) ^b	3a (%) ^b
1	Ru-1	45	20	THF	67	63	62
2	Ru-2	45	20	THF	99	94	91
3	Ru-3	45	20	THF	20	14	12
4	Ru-4	45	20	THF	3	3	2
5	Ru-2	35	20	THF	99	95	91
6	Ru-2	RT ^c	20	THF	52	49	47
7	Ru-2	RT	68	THF	97	91	93
8	Ru-2	RT	68	toluene	79	73	75

^aReaction conditions: benzanilide (0.5 mmol), cat. (0.5 mol %), *t*-BuOK (2 mol %), THF (3 mL), H₂ (10 bar at RT), *T* (as specified, bath temperature), *t* (as specified). ^bConversions and yields are determined by GC with mesitylene as an internal standard. ^cRT = room temperature (19–24 °C)

(under 10 bar H₂) with catalyst **Ru-2** (entries 1–6). Formamides, such as *N*-(4-chlorophenyl)formamide, *N*-(4-methylphenyl)formamide can also be hydrogenated at room temperature to the corresponding amine and methanol (entry 7–8). Other amides, such as *N*-acetylmorpholine; *N,N*-diphenylbenzamide; *N*-acetylaniline; *N*-hexylbenzamide; *N*-phenyloctanamide; *N*-benzylformamide; and *N*-heptyloctanamide were hydrogenated at either RT or at a slightly elevated temperature of 35–45 °C (entries 9–15), which is still significantly lower than the hydrogenation temperature reported previously with other catalysts.

Next, we carried out mechanistic investigations to further understand the high catalytic activity of the Ru-PNNH complexes compared to the traditional PNN^{*Et*} complex **Ru-4**. Upon addition of 2 equiv of *t*-BuOK to a solution of complex **Ru-1** (dissolved in THF), an intensely purple-colored solution of the anionic ruthenium enamido complex **Ru-1A** was formed.^{9d} Upon addition of two equiv of benzanilide to this solution, the intense purple color disappeared to produce a light-green solution, and the ³¹P NMR spectrum exhibited only a single peak at 108.5 ppm (Figure S13). This is due to the formation of the ruthenium amidate complex **Ru-1B**, which was characterized by ¹H, ³¹P, and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy (Scheme 2a, Figures S8–S11) and a single-crystal X-ray diffraction study (see SI). As exhibited by the crystal structure, the amidate ligand displays κ^1 -O binding to the Ru metal center, which is uncommon for late transition metal complexes and, to the best of our knowledge, has not been observed previously in ruthenium amidate complexes.¹⁰ The κ^1 -O geometry is also characterized by an elongated C–O bond length (1.279 Å) and a shortened C–N bond length (1.307 Å) of the amidate ligand as compared to free benzanilide (1.227 and 1.363 Å, respectively, for C–O and C–N bond).¹¹ Furthermore, the coordinated (*E*) isomer of κ^1 -O **Ru-1B** was

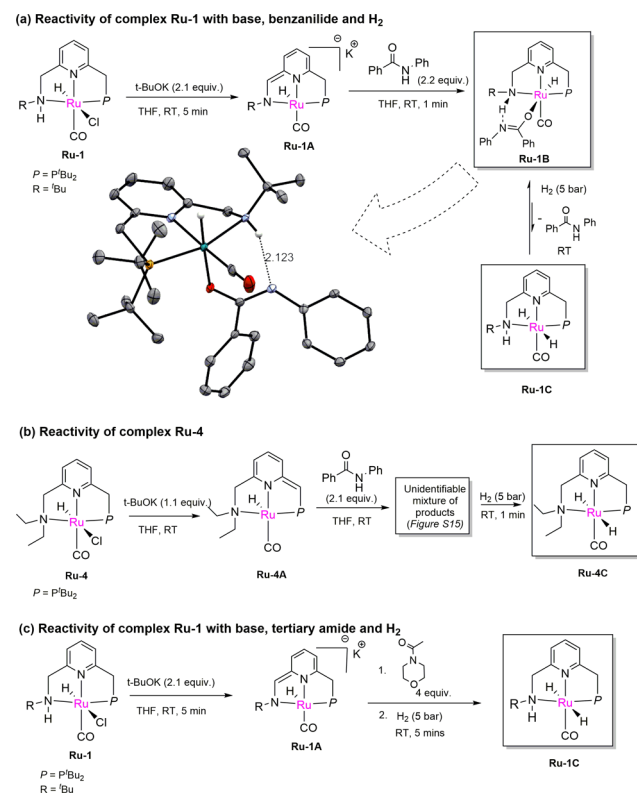
Table 2. Hydrogenation of Various Amides at or Near RT[§]

$\text{R}_1\text{C(=O)N(R}_2\text{)(R}_3\text{)} + 2\text{H}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{THF (3 mL), T } ^\circ\text{C, 68 h}]{\text{Ru-2 (0.5 mol\%), t-BuOK (2 mol\%)}} \text{R}_1\text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{R}_2\text{NHR}_3$					
Entry	Substrate	T (°C)	Conv (%) ^a	2 (%) ^a	3 (%) ^a
1		RT	97	91	93
2		RT	99	97	98
3		RT	99	92	92
4		RT	98	97	95
5		RT	99	97	96
6		RT	97	92	89
7		RT	99	74 ^{b,c}	95
8		RT	89	68 ^{b,c}	87
9 ^d		RT	99	72 ^{b,c}	95
10		RT	99	98	98
11		35	92	81 ^{b,c}	89
12		35	65	63	62
13		35	97	89	93
14		45	67	48 ^{b,c}	56
15		45	10	9	9

[§]Reaction conditions: amide (0.5 mmol), **Ru-2** (0.5 mol %), *t*-BuOK (2 mol %), THF (3 mL), H₂ (10 bar at RT), *T* (as specified), *t* (68 h). ^aConversions and yields were determined by GC with mesitylene as an internal standard. Products were characterized by GC-MS. ^bYield determined by ¹H NMR. ^cYields of methanol and ethanol are lower than that of the corresponding amine due to volatility. ^dWith catalyst **Ru-1** (0.5 mol %), H₂ (5 bar), *t* (20 h).

observed in the structure, which is rare in any late transition metal $\kappa^1\text{-O}$ amidate complex due to steric reasons.¹⁰ Interestingly, the N-H proton of the PNNH ligand and the N atom of the amidate ligand are aligned in close spatial proximity (2.123 Å) with the possibility of a hydrogen bonding interaction, thus providing additional stability to **Ru-1B**. Indeed, in the ¹H NMR spectrum of **Ru-1B**, the chemical shift of the N-H proton is strongly downfield shifted (~10.5 ppm), indicating hydrogen bonding in solution (Figure S8).

Scheme 2. Mechanistic Reactions



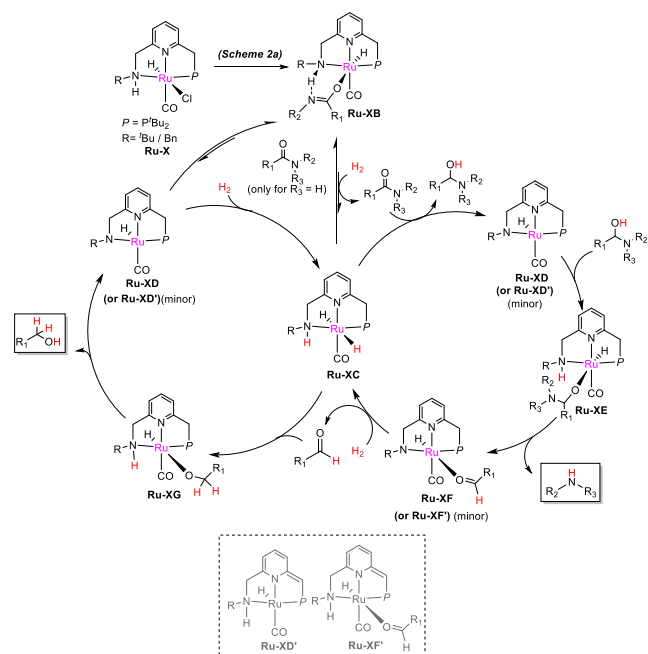
The hydrogen bonding is crucial to the formation of the $\kappa^1\text{-O}$ (*E*)-amidate complex as the analogous amidate complex of **Ru-4** lacking an N-H bond, was not observed under similar conditions (Scheme 2b). Notably, a somewhat similar amidate complex has been observed by Bernskoetter, Hazari, and co-workers in a Fe-PNP system, although with $\kappa^1\text{-N}$ coordination.⁶ⁱ

Formation of the amidate complex, while interesting, is off-cycle and may also somewhat decrease the catalytic efficiency in the hydrogenation of the secondary amides. **Ru-1B** undergoes rapid dissociation and reassociation of the amide in solution, as verified by an amide exchange experiment (Figure S20). Under 5 bar of H₂ pressure, complex **Ru-1B** is in equilibrium with the dihydride complex **Ru-1C** (Scheme 2a, Scheme S1). This equilibrium favors the amidate complex **Ru-1B** (Figure S13, panel 4). The equilibrium can also be indirectly observed in the presence of D₂, in which case rapid suppression of the N-H proton and one of the P-CH₂ protons of **Ru-1B** was observed due to H/D scrambling (Figure S18–S19). To probe the resting state of the catalyst during the reaction, we conducted a control catalytic hydrogenation experiment in an NMR tube with **Ru-1B** as catalyst using 5 equiv of benzanilide substrate under 5 bar H₂. Monitoring the reaction progress at 45 °C, only the amidate complex **Ru-1B** was observed in the solution while the dihydride complex was not observed (Figure S14). Thus, complex **Ru-1B** acts as the catalytic resting state during the reaction.

Returning to the reactivity of the enamido complex **Ru-1A**, upon addition of a substrate lacking a N-H proton, such as N-acetylmorpholine, the solution of complex **Ru-1A** remained purple even after the addition of 4 equiv of amide. No formation of any new complex was observed by NMR spectroscopy. After the reaction was pressurized with 5 bar

of H_2 , immediate formation of the dihydride complex was observed at RT (Scheme 2c; Figure S16). The dihydride peaks remained the major peak in both ^{31}P and 1H NMR spectra until completion of the hydrogenation, indicating that the reaction of the amide with the dihydride complex is the rate-determining step in the catalytic cycle (vide infra, Scheme 3).

Scheme 3. Plausible Mechanistic Cycle



On the basis of these insights and prior investigations reported, we propose a catalytic cycle as depicted in Scheme 3.^{6a,k,9a,12} For amides bearing an N-H proton, the catalytic resting state is the amidate complex **Ru-XB**. In the presence of H_2 , **Ru-XB** forms the dihydride **Ru-XC**, which through hydride attack on the amide carbonyl group and proton abstraction of the N-H group of the PNNH ligand forms the hemiaminal, along with the intermediate complex **Ru-XD**. This step can also occur via proton abstraction from the CH_2 group of the P-side arm instead of the N-H group (to generate **Ru-XD'**). However, this pathway does not significantly contribute to the overall hydrogenation at lower temperatures (RT to 45 °C) (compare the hydrogenation activity of **Ru-1**/**Ru-2** with that of **Ru-4**). It is likely that the acidic nature of the N-H proton of PNNH ligand assists in lowering the energy requirement of this rate-determining step, thus allowing the hydrogenation to proceed even at RT via the amido pathway. This can also explain the higher catalytic activity of **Ru-2** compared with **Ru-1**, where the *Bn* substitution of the N donor atom makes the ligand N-H of **Ru-2** less basic as compared with **Ru-1** with *t*-Bu group in the N atom. Alternatively, the lower steric bulk of the benzyl group can also contribute to the observed increased hydrogenation rate of **Ru-2** compared to **Ru-1**. Subsequently, the hemiaminal quickly binds to the ruthenium center to form the hemiaminoxy complex **Ru-XE**, which, through a proton abstraction from the ligand, releases an amine molecule with concomitant formation of the aldehyde complex **Ru-XF** (or **Ru-XF'**). Dissociation of the weakly coordinating aldehyde from Ru center, followed by the H_2 splitting across the Ru-N bond generates the dihydride complex **Ru-XC**. Outer-sphere hydride transfer from **Ru-XC** to the aldehyde then forms the

alkoxy complex **Ru-XG**, which releases an alcohol molecule, generating the amido complex **Ru-XD** or the dearomatized complex **Ru-XD'**. **Ru-XD** (or **Ru-XD'**) then binds another amide molecule to regenerate the amidate complex **Ru-XB**. In case of a tertiary amide, the hydrogenation proceeds through a similar pathway but without the involvement of Ru-amidate complex.

In conclusion, selective hydrogenation of amides to alcohols and amines is reported at RT under mild H_2 pressure. The ruthenium-PNNH complexes display excellent catalytic activity in this hydrogenation. The high activity of Ru-PNNH complexes is due to the MLC pathway via Ru-N amido/amine pathway. Using **Ru-2** as the catalyst, a series of amides were hydrogenated at, or near, RT under 5–10 bar of H_2 pressure. We believe that this protocol can facilitate the development of CO_2 recycling (via hydrogenation) as well as LOHC systems that may operate at considerably lower temperatures (<50 °C) compared with the existing ones. Both avenues are currently being explored in our group.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acscatal.0c01406>.

General information and experimental details (PDF)

X-ray data for amidate complex (CIF)

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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